KANSAS ELECTION.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855. A letter in The St. Louis Intelligencer dated Kansas the 3d inst., states that the election on the 2d inst. was controled by non-resident Missourians who were passing to and fro in ferry-boats during the whole day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Monday, Oct 15, 1855. The Post office department learns from the postmaster at Bremen that a mail will be dispatched from that city, by the teamer Ericsson, on the 17th inst. for New-York.

Dr. Kane, accompanied by the secretary of the navy, paid his respects to the President to-day. He has made an important correction in his official reperof the expedition, which should read that a surface of three thousand miles, instead of three hundred square miles of open sea, free from ice, &c., had been discovered.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

New-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855. The latest dates from Mexico by the Orizaba come down to the 8th inst.

The garrison at the cap tal had sworn allegiance to Gen. Alvarez.

Gen. Conde had been appointed commandant general, in place of Vega, removed. Alvarez had formed a new ministry, as follows:

Señor OCALPO, missister of foreign affairs. Gen. Comosport, missister of wer. Señor JUAREZ, missister of the interior and justice. Señor PRIETO, minister of finance.

MURDER OF JUDGE CLINGMAN.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855. Judge Thomas Clingman of Carroll County, Mis souri, was murdered on the 9th inst. by one of his field slaves. The neighbors immediately assembled, reized the murderer, and hung him by lynch law.

THE U. S. CONSUL AT PANAMA IN TROUBLE.

Naw-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

The steams in Philadelphia, from Havana on the 12th inst., arrived here to day, bringing the California mails of the 20th ult., which had reached that city from Aspinwall.

The United States consul at Panama had struck his flag on account of some inpults offered him by the

flag on account of some insults offered him by the government of that place.

There is no news of importance from Havana.

There is no news of importance from Havana.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

For some months pest valuable articles of merchandise have been mised from packages carried as freight over the Central railroad. The goods were eventually found to have been abstracted while they were in transit, by persons having access to them by virtue of their position. These missing articles the company have been obliged to pay for when not forthcoming. Great exertions were made to discover the perpetrators of the thefts, and in this the officers have at length been successful. Suspicions have lately pointed toward the conductors and brakemen on the freight trains—men who have been for some time in the employment of the who have been for some time in the employment of the company, and who were considered honest and faith-ful.

ful.

On Saturday a visit was made to the residence of two conductors residing in this city, Wm. Hopper and Gee. B Lyon, and to the boarding-house of Samuel Huntington, brakeman, and at those places a large quantity and great variety of goods were found stored. There were pieces of choice silks, velvets, Cashmere shawls, furs, laces, gloves, cotton fabrics, buttons, the control of the control shawls, furs, laces, gloves, cotton fabrics, buttons, combs, clothing, caps, shoes, rubbers, and whatever articles would serve to fit out a cry-goodsfor variety store in a country place. Martin Hillon, a brakeman, lived at Lyon's house, and some of the articles were found in his bed and in truths belonging to him. W. A. Tracy and W. H. Tormer, brakemen, living at Niagara falls, were also included in the suspicion, and their boarding-places were also searched, and when their trunks were opened, a variety of valuable articles not usually found in the wardrobes of single contenues were found. The stolen goods their trunks were opened, a variety of valuable articles not usually found in the wardrobes of single gentlemen were found. The stolen goods have been returned to the police-office. They have probably been paid for by the company when merebants have demanded remuneration for the articles on their invoices which did not appear in the cases delivered from the railroad. As this thing has been followed up for some time, perhaps for years, the conductors having been on the road since its opening, the extent of their knavery may be only partially brought to light. Many things have doubtless been disposed of by accomplices or given away to secure friendship. When the officers were at Hopper's house, his wife presented a cashmere shawl to a neighbor's daughter, telling her to claim it as her own in case she was questioned about it. The boxes from which goods were taken were broken open and closed so nicely that the discovery of losses were only made when the invoices were examined. An examination of the accused will doubtless soon be made at the police office. Eight prisepers were arrested on Saturday and Sunday and lodged in jail. To day four more were arrested named Jehn McLane, John Handy, Wm. Hagardorn, M. Grave, brakemen. Grave, brakemen.

HEAVY FRESHET IN THE KENNEBEC RIVER.

The freshet of Sunday last on the Kennebec River.

Portland, Me., Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

The freshet of Sunday last on the Kennebec river was higher than for several years past. The Bloomfield side of the bridge, between Bloomfield and Skowhegan, was carried away, together with Chase & Hill's clothing-mill, two sawmills, and the shovel-handle factory of Abraham Wymau. A woolen factory at North Anson was also carried off.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

A fire broke out here at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning in the factory of Henkle, Gould & Co., manufacturers of portable cottages, sashes, doors, &c., which was entirely destroyed. The fourth story was occupied by S. J. John, furniture dealer. The latter's loss is \$20,000; and that of Henkle, Gould & Co. \$129,000. A row of frame houses and some other buildings in the vicinity were destroyed. vicipity were destroyed.

THE MORTALITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, &c. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

Our latest mail dates from New-York are to the 6th,

The number of ceaths in this city during the past week has been one hunfred and twenty, including twenty-four from yellow fever, five only being in private practice. Absentees can now return without

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO. The river at this point measures five feet six inches in the channel, and is rising.

The Cincinnati packet line has resumed operations.

CITY POLITICS.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS. A meeting of Republicans was held at No. 61 West Thirteenth street last night, W. T. B. Milliken chairmae, and Charles B. Livingston secretary. After as interchange of opinions a committee, consisting of F. J. Ottarson, A. S. Jones and C. B. Livingston was appointed to prepare a plan for organizing a ward club to report at a future meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL REFORMERS IN CONVENTION-

NOMINATION OF A FULL TICKET. A convention of the Reformers was held last night in the New-York university to nominate a city and county ticket to be supported in the coming election.

All the old stand bys of the party were on hand, among whom were Peter Cooper, Judge Vanderpool, Edgar Ketchum, Wm. C. Noyes, and others. Mr. Peter Cooper was called to the chair. The convention was largely attended, and among the members was much eathusiasm. The lobby or outside house was well represented, notwithstanding the efforts of the party to keep their proceedings perfectly private.

After the preliminary proceedings of such conventions, the meeting proceeded to make nominations, and finally made up the following ticket: For counse to corporation, Lorenzo B. Shepard; for county clerk, Douglas Leflingwell; for controller, Azariah C. Flagg; street commissioner, Daniel Ewen; sheriff, James C. Willett; governor of Alms house, Wm. F. Havemeyer; commissioner of repairs and supplies, Joseph Southworth; city inspector, John H. Griscom; coroners, Frederick W. Perry, Edward D. Connery, Alanson S. Jones, H. N. Wilhelm; index of judge of Supreme court, James R. Whiting; judges of Superior court, Murray Hoffman, Lewis B

Woodruff; judge of Common Pleas, Cambridge Livingeton; judge of Marine court, Charles E. Birdsall

The above ticket was generally agreed to without opposition, and was finally unanimously adopted. Between the friends of James R. Whiting and E. P. Cowles there was a contest for Judge of Supreme court, but Mr. Whiting finally came off the victor.

It was conceded on all hands that Douglas Leffingwell, the nominee for county clerk, was the strong man of the ticket. His name was received with much enthusiasm, both irside and outside the convention. The friends of Richard B. Connolly were on hand in the lobby, putting in for this gentleman, but their efforts were fruitless. Mr. Leffingwell has already been nominated by a Mercantile convention. and is indersed by various literary and scientific bodies, who will together count up and control thousands of votes.

At the time our reporter left the University, after 1 o'clock, the convention had not adjourned. EIGHTH WARD WHIG CHARTER CONVENTION.

This convention met last evening at the Mercer house, A. H. Stoutenburgh presiding, and Wm. Moneypenny acting as secretary, the following ticket was nominated: For alderman, William Tucker; for councilman Seventeenth district, Jacob Cornwell; for councilman Eighteenth district, Wm. Hilliard; for councilman Nineteenth district, William Bogert; for councilman Twentieth district, Ledyard K. Avery; for assessor, Andrew Bleakley. School officers-Por commissioner of schools, Eliphalet Bootman; for trustees of school, A. M. L. Scott, J. E. Miller; for inspector, Charles Dyer.

EIGHTH WARD REFORM COMMITTEE Met last evening at the St. Nicholas hotel, and after passing a series of resolutions laudatory of Ald. Tucker's course for the last two years in the board,

enominated him for alderman.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD REFORM COMMITTEE The Reformers of this ward have nominated for councilman Fifty-fourth district, John Webber; for councilman Fifty-fifth district, Charles H. Haswell. Further nominations-For councilmen, Eleventh district, Alen Kavenagh, Soft; Thirty fifth district, Thomas Cooper, Hard; Fiftieth district, Peter Byrnes.

THE RESURRECTIONISTS.

The Resurrection Whigs (alias Silver-Grays) had a private party the other night at No. 650 Broadway, o prepare for some astonishing spirit rapping political movement. The "equalibrium" of the weather was slightly disturbed, but no earthquake followed.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION. The delegates to the Democratic city convention to nominate candidates for city judge and justices of the peace, assembled at P. Mooney's hotel, in York street, vesterday, and after organizing adjourned over until Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

MR. FORREST AS METAMORA.

It is greatly to the credit of Mr. Forrest that since he first became a popular favorite on our stage he has offered most liberal rewards for original dramas suited to his style and capabilities, and if we cannot boast of a national drama the fault is not to be laid at his door. If there were any budding Shake speares or Corneilles among us, Mr. Forrest's offers of generous prizes must have developed them. But they have not yet appeared. We remember that Mrs. Forrest used to say they trembled when they heard a ring at the door for fear of seeing a dramatist with a new tragely under his arm; from which we should judge that our great tragedian was as much bothered with young play wrights as Pope was with ambitious poets. But many were called Mr. Forrest's first offer of a and few chosen. rize for a native tragedy resulted in Metamora. The author of it was a s'ender actor named Stone who had once been a journeyman printer, and who died shortly after the production of his drams. It proved to be admirably adapted to Mr. Forest's pe-culiar powers, and though his ambition has been to shine in Shakespeare, yet his unaffected admirers like him best in Metamora, and there is good reason for it. He is his own original in this part; he enjoys the monopoly of the character, and no invidious comparisons can be drawn between his manner of rea-dering it and that of any other performer.

The audience at the Broadway last night was a tes timonial to his excellence in Metamora. The house was not only crammed, but literally running over. Every standing place was closely packed, and admiring devotees of the Forrestian school hung on in the passage, satisfied if they could but breathe the heated atmosphere, and now and then catch the sound of Metamora's guttural tones as they came half-stifled through the thick air. The crowd was an undeniable evidence of the actor's power-a more potent influence than any other actor now on our boards possesses. In fact, Mr. Forrest is almost the only attraction in the city, with the exception of George Christy, who can fi theater. He has only to announce his appearance in Metamore, or any other of his favorice parts, and the audience is ready to pay him his accustomed ovation. He is one of the grand cards in the managerial pack. though it is said not the most profitable one, for he makes sure of his full share of the receipts of the

The character of Metamora is, perhaps, better adapted to Mr. Forrest's physical powers than any other in his repertoire. It is easentially a surface character; the chief merit of it lies in the leather legings, the wampum belts, the catamount skin, th eagle's feather, and the red paint. These are the only Indian elements with which the character is adorned for the fustian of the author, and the rant and bellowings of the actor, are but little in accordance with the noble dignity, the untutored grace, the savage integrity of the aboriginal inhabitants of our forests. The author had no conception whatever of the Indian character. He had made the noble Indian chieftain a braggart, sentimental ruffian; and Mr. Forrest has not tamed down. nor added a single grace to the stilted caricature which was furnished to him. If either author or actor had breathed into the character the slightest inspiration of genius to relieve it of its coarse grotesquenees, there would be some inducement to witness a repetition of its performance; but we must confess to a feeling of satisfaction when the green curtain fell on the last of

the Wampanoags.

The talent which Mr. Forrest lacks, which is the power to identify himself with the character he attempts to impersonate, is just as painfully deficient in Metamora as in Hamlet or Othello. We can never forget for a moment that it is Mr. Forrest who is on the stage before us; it i not Othello, nor Lear, nor Richelieu, nor Metamora. It is palpably the same actor in all. The only differ ence is in the costume. If he wore the same dress in every character, as was dene in the days of Garrick, it would be impossible to tell what he was playing. In witnessing the imporsonations of Rachel, the actress is lost sight of. We see only Camille, or Phedra, or Pauline, or Thisbe. Net only does she take us from herself, but she transfers us back to Pagan Rome, to early Greece, to Padua-wherever the scene of her enchantment is laid. She dies as Camille, and then, in the simple white robe of the murdered Roman maiden, she walks down to the foot lighte, and seizing the tri-color, presses it to her heart, and instantly we forget that she is aught but the embodiment of Republican France in her frenzied days of revolution

Mr. Forrest never achieves any of these triumphs; he is as jealous of his personality as was Snug the Joiner, and never forgets it himself nor permits his audience to do so. But there must be characters in which Mr. Forrest would be so much at home that he would seem to be the part he was playing. We cannot but think that if some clever dramatic adaptator would put Dickens's "Oliver Twist" upon the stage and give sufficient prominence to the character of Bill Sykes, that our great actor would fill it perfectly. We never see him in any of his parts without that worthy being forcibly suggested to us. Last night it was the same; and try as we would, we could only see the

and blood.

London savage which Dickens has drawn with so masteriy a pencil in the trappings of the chief of the Wampanoage.

RACHEL IN LADY TARTUFFE.

Madame de Girardin, the brilliant authorees (f Lady Tartuffe" is said to have written it expressly to fit the genius of Mile. Rachel, of whom she was a great admirer and attached friend. Moreover it is a searching dagnerreotype of a certain state of society which is not indigenous to France alone, but is to be found elsewhere. With the principal character, filled by Rachel, scarcely ever off the stage, and the exce'lence of her fellow artists, this performance bids fair to present a rare intellectual luxury. We subjoin a synopsis built on the graceful and artistic translation

synopeis Built on the prevents and accessed that access of turnished in Mr. Dergue's book of the play.

Taking the position in which Moliers's Hypocrite is placed, and morns his time of action from the 17th to the 19th century; Madane Girardin has made the experiment of seeing how the hypocrite would look, if converted into a woman. One avantage gained is, that by chanzing the sex of the Tartuffs, greater Xympa hy is obtained with the sudients a woman. One avantage gained is, that by chanzing the sex of the Tartuffs, greater Xympa hy is obtained with the sudients a woman. One attachment of the content of the content of the content of the molient of the content of the conte conflicting sensations and emotions, interspersed perable numbers of tact, and pli, and taste, and fines

RACHEL AS JOAN D'ARC.

Mdlle. Rachel appeared last evening to a full house. But the audience was neither as brilliant nor enthusiactic as we have seen it on some former occasions.

The close of the comedy introduced Madame La Grange in the celebrated aris from I Puritani. The complished lady and her intellect of expression, beam ing with music, were as enchanting and refreshing to the eye as were her delicious throat warblings to the ear. She was twice summoned before the curtain and

forced with sweet compulsion to repeat the delight. We can hardly accord the same admiration to Mile. Rachel in the character of Joan d'Arc as in other of her great roles: still the fault lay with the creation and clothing of Monsieur Soumet and not with the actress. Rachel indeed worked all through power sceking to compensate for the weakness of the author by the beauty of her conception, but the tragedy dragged heavily along owing to its singularly

spiritless character. Rachel rendered with unrivaled correctness the historical figure of Joan, but the stern majesty of he prophetic attitude, even more than her martial equipment, brought before our mind the Maid of Orleans in all her glory and all her sadness. Sad and heavy were the halls Rachel had to irradiate, but by the won drous flashes of her genius she occasionally lit them up with a strange brightness of beauty. Nothing, for instance, could be a more perfect picture of the Maid of Orleans in attitude, attire and look than was Rachel when discovered sleeping in the prison in the opening scene, and the murmurings of home and implorations to the deity, which broke through her girlish dreams, were depicted with the most touching truthfulness. Perhaps, however, the mest brilliant point of the evening was in the third act, where she wins Bourgoyne back to the cause of France As she grows more and more wehement in her effort to persuade him, and draws closer and closer toward him as if to grapple with his very heart, she looks precisely as some priestess of destiny, inexorably bent on carrying out her purpose. In the last act, as she kneels in her white felon's robe, she assumes that strargely beautiful statuesque attitud ewhich speaks more eloquently to the mind than even the prayers she

On the whole although the tragedy of Joan d'Are is too utterly devoid of poesy and emotion to enlist much sympathy, yet there is a pictures que fidelity to history in the performance which is no

without a charm. M. Raphael Felix personated Bourgoyne, but did not come up in this role to the expectation which he had raised by his fine interpretation of Polyeucte, in which he made his debut on Friday. The quasi effeminate appearance of M. Felix, although suited to the character of a martyr like Polyeucte, is not so well adapted to that of a warrior like Bourgoyne. This would require a marliness of person and vigor of voice which M. Felix has not, although he has a certain gracefulness which renders his personation, if not in harmony with the character, at all even's never in antagonism t good taste. We expect to see him to full advantage Mr. Cheri Ainé, as the good old hermit, entered as

usual thoroughly into the character of his role. The more we see of this artist, the more we admire his intellectuality of conception and excellence of elecution. The Marseillaire set a crowning glory on the night. THE LOUISIANA NOT WRECKED .- The telegraphic

report from Chicago of the wreck of the steamer Louisiana in Green bay is not true. She arrived at Green bay on the 7th and left for Collingwood on Wednesday the 10th inst., and made the trip without meeting with any accident.

CAYUGA.—Assembly, Second district, Republican condidate, William Clark. ASRIVED.—U. S. M. steamship Florids, sixty hours from Savannah, with merchandles and presengers, to Samuel L. Mitchell

MALICIOUS MURDER TWO MEN HILLED

On the New-York and Harlem Bailroad.

From Our Special Reporter. WILLIAMS BRIDGE, Westchester Co., N. Y., ? Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

The sun this morning threw light on another scene of disaster on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. An atrocious crime has been committed within a quarter of a mile of this place, which reveals terrible malignity of heart. Two innocent lives have been sacrificed, and the murderers have escaped!

At 12:32 this morning as the freight train which left Dover Plains at 7:30 P. M., last evening, with five cars loaded principally with milk, and one baggage car in which were thirteen passengers, reached a spot where there is a slight curve in the line, the conductor and passengers were startled by the sudder and sharp blow of the whistle, which was repeated rapidly four times in succession, indicating the signal to ply the brake immediately. Before this could be accomplished with any effect, the engine was suddenly thrown off the track. It forced its way across a sidetrack, which it tore to pieces, throwing several rails a considerable distance into the woods, and, pitching over, set i'self fast on the west side of the embank ment, which at that place is about twelve feet high. The cars followed the tender, which broke loose from the engine, and ran on some thirty or forty feet, on a line with the track but off the rails. The stove in the baggage-car upset, and had it not been for the presence of mind of the conductor, Mr. Whitlock, whole train must have been in a conflagration in a few minutes. Having subdued the fire, the conductor called his men together and found that the engineer and fromen did not answer to his call. Search was made, and two bodies, with the heads crushed to atoms, were discovered on the ground near by. The faces of both the men were so smashed that it was impossible to identify them, except by their clothes and the watch worn by the engineer. Warning-lamps were sent out both ways to avoid further accident.

An impression was discovered on the soil where an iron rail had laid, and it was evident that this bar had heen removed since the rain. The rain had ceased at about 10 o'clock last night, so that the probability is that the murderous act had been committed after that hour. One of the workmen informed us that the very prints of fingers used in raising the bar were visible on the soil where the bar had lain. Two pieces of iron rail were discovered which fitted together at the broken ends, and bore marks of having been broken in two by the violent collision of wheel rianges. The bar was originally about eighteen feet long, and the piece broken off was seven feet in length. The cowiron of the engine was broken and bent; one of the driving-wheels was cracked in nearly all its arms; the center-pin of the front driving wheels was broken asunder, so that the wheels were thrown off the engine; the smoke-pipe and whistle came in contact with the soil, and a new telegraph-pole, intended for the New-Haven telegraph, but on which no wire had been placed, was knocked down under the engine. The baggage-car was upeet and greatly broken, and the other cars were injured, being smashed in on the sides as they passed the engine, but strange to say, not a can of milk was spilled. All the passengers escaped unhurt except one, whose leg was slightly in-jured by the upsetting of the car.

The men thus crueily murdered were two brothers:

BARNEY ROAKE, PATRICK ROAKE,

Barney was a man universally respected by the work people on the line and managers of the com-pany. He was regarded as one of the most trustworthy engineers on the road; born in Ireland, and was thirty-three years of age. He lived at Dover Plains, where he has left a wife and three young children; two boys and one girl. The age of Patrick is not known-supposed to be about twenty-three. Unmarried.

As soon as the news reached New-York a special train was dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and the freight brought on to New-York. The engine could not be castly removed. It is greatly damaged, and will probably require \$1,500 to put it into working condition. The tender is also greatly damaged, and so is the baggage car. The loss to the company is estimated at three thousand five hundred dollars. noon to-day the road had been repaired and no delay has been occasioned to any of the trains.

Although there appears no reason to doubt that the accident was caused by some person or persons maliciously placing the rail across the road, we could not belp remarking that the rails on this road are very badly jointed and worn, and it would not be surpris ing if the cars should be thrown off in consequence of the difference in the width of two rails where they should join in a perfect line with each other. We have seldom ridden on a more uneven, jolting road than the New-York and Harlem line, and we could easily account for the joiting when we examined the rails, which in some instances are nearly half an inch higher and in others wider man those which are placed next to them, presenting a terrible resistance and rendering the wheels exceedingly liable to be forced off the track. The public safety requires a thorough inspection of this line of rails, or we shall soon hear of another catas trophe.

THE INQUEST. An inquest was held at the Railroad hotel, Williams bridge, at 10 o'clock this morning, before Coroner Wm. H. Lawrence, upon the bodies of Barrey Roaks and Patrick Roake-Mr. T. J. Delancey, (foreman,) Daniel Tier, Jacob W. Varian, Isasc Post, Geo. Val entine, Henry Farrington and Jacob Dodge. The jury proceeded to view the bodies and place of the

Peter Maher, sworn-I am brother in law to Barney Roake, but cannot identify the persons of either of the deceased, on account of the disfigurement of their per-sons; the watch and chain produced I have seen or

Roake, but cannot identify the persons of either of the deceased, on account of the disfigurement of their persons; the watch and chain produced I have seen on the person of Barney Roake.

Artimas Whitlock, sworn—I am conductor in the employ of the New-York and Harlem railroad company; I was conductor on the train on which this accident occurred; I have seen the bodies of the persons now lying here; I know them to be the bodies of Barney Roake and Patrick Roake; I knew them both well in life; Barney was the ongineer and Patrick was fireman of the engine belonging to the New-York and Harlem railroad company; I have known Barney for two years last past, and Patrick about six weeks; I have been in the habit of seeing then every day, running from Dover Plains to New-York; the train left Dover Plains at 7½ and Whits Plains at 12 o'clock; I think it was between 12:30 and 12:35 that the accident happened; our time here is 12½; we had a clear track to the city; the engineer has always been a careful man, having met with no accident previously; the last train up would have been 5½, and down 6½; the first intimation I had of the accident was two sharp, short whistles, to break up; the whistle blew wice before we felt any shock; after the second blowing I should think the engineer reversed the engine; I remained in the baggage car next to the engine until the stove fell over; I got out; got a bucket and cosmenced putting out the fire, til I got it partially subdued; I then called the men to see what was the matter; I saw the train and tender were off the track; I did not know but the engine had gone on until I heard the blowing off in the rear; I then called on my men and found the brakemen were all there, and that the engineer and firemen were missing; we found them lying on the west side of the track on which we came down; they were both dead; we then sent warning lights out on both roads: I then called on my men and found the brakemen were all there, and that the engineer; also Mr. Shaw; there was \$1 16 in money, a kni

o'clock, and nearly opposite this, on the o'ber side of the break, I found just of a bar of iron, which had been recently broken, and had the marks as if struck by the flanges of a wheel; where it laid last sight I saw fresh earth; the rail had been left on the road by the workmen repairing the track; I examined the track where the engine first ran off, and it was in geonacter, and is so still; there is no watch kept on the road except at the switches and stations at night; I should think we were running from twen'y to twenty five miles an hour; it had cleared up, and was starlight, but a little hazy; from the appearance of the dirt on the ground it appeared to have been a whole bar of iron that had been removed; the piece of bar now lying there is about six feet long; the usual length of a bar is fifteen to eighteen feet; this bar has the appearance of a new break, and part of it an old break.

Wm. G. Shaw, sworn—I am a milk agent for the New York and Harlem railroad company; I was on the train in the baggage car at the time of the activent; I knew both the persons now dead when living; I recognize Barney Roake by his clotnes, dress, and part of his features; I could not recognize Patrick, his head and face being smushed so much; I examined the rails; found the part where the wheel had gone over; it was smashed down; the broken rail of iron lisid on the east side of the track we were on; it looked as if a bar had lately been removed; the mark was on the ground where the rail had been removed; there was a rother bar lying alongside that had not been removed; I had a lantern when I eximined it; I be and the whistle blow four times; two double whistles; very soon after this the accident happened; almost in-

moved: I had a lantern when I examined it; I be using the whistle blow four times; two double whistles; very soon after this the accident happened; almost instantly; I helped to put the fire out in the bargage car; the stove had fallen over, and the fire was burning fast; I got a lamp and went out of the car; I saw the engineer and fireman lying on the west side where the accident happened; they appeared to me to be dead.

Win. Maher, sworn—I am bro'her in-law to Barney Roske: I am a conductor in the employ of the Harlem railroad company: I recognize the body of Barney Roske: he was born in Ireland, about 33 years of age, married: has left a wife and three children, two boys and a girl; they reside at Dover Plains: Barney was the engineer of the train last night for the New-York and Harlem company; I have heard the statement of Mr. Whitlock and believe it to be correct; I heard the whistles blow so fiercely I stepped to the door and held on a little until we came pretty near stopping; when I stepped out when I first heard the blowing. I thought something was wrong from the fierce whistle; it was not usual to blow in that way unless in case of darger.

Patrick Cassidy sworn—I am a wa'chman and night-switchman for the New York and Harlem railread company at Williams bridge; I have been en Wm. Maher, swern-I am bro'her in-law to Barney

Patrick Cassidy sworn—I am a warchman and night-switchman for the New York and Harlem railroad company at Williams bridge: I have been employed there two months and ten days; I have been employed there two months and ten days; I have been employed over four years and a har four the New-York and Harlem railroad; Patrick Mallen was my prodecessor; he was discharged frou the road; he now tives at Williams bridge; I do not know that I have seen him within a week; there have been sweral persons discharged layely by the company, within three months—Edward Fauikner, boss of the repairs of this section, and Michael Costello, switchman on this station; I saw no persons going up and down the track from 7 o'clock in the evening till I o'clock in the morning; the time of the accident by my watch was 12:33 of the 13th inst.; on the coming down of the train I saw a light, as if two irons came together; I saw sparks just like sparks from a blacksmith's forge, just on the second I heard the blow to brake up; I heard two very quick blows in su eccasion; my impression was that they had got off the track.

Horatic A. Eggleston sworn—I am roadmaster in the employ of the New-York and Harlem railroad company; I have seen the wreck of the engine now

the employ of the New York and Harlem railroad company; I have seen the wreck of the engine now lying upon the track, and have seen a portion of iron rail lying on the west side of the track. I should judge it was five to six feet long; it appears to have been rail lying on the west side of the track. I should judge it was five to six feet long; it appears to have been broken by a violent blow; I looked for the other piece and found it close to the engine; I should say seventy-five feet from where the other piece laid; I put them together and found that they ma'ched.

The two pieces of iron were then produced; and

they were regarded by the jury as corroborative of the After a short consultation the jury rendered the fol-

lowing verdict: "That the said Barney Roske and Patrick Roske "That the said Barney Roske and Patrick Roske came to their deaths by an accident on the New-York and Harism railroad, near Williams bridge, on or about 12 o'clock and 35 minutes A. M. of October 15, 1855. The said accident having occurred in consequence of some person or persons unknown to this jury placing upon the track, with malicious intent, a box of railroad iron; and we do hereby exonerate all persons in the employ of the New-York and Harlem railroad company from all blame."

Various reports are in circulation as to who are like in the have perpetuated this awful crime. It is said

ly to have perpetrated this awful crime. It is said that there are several discontexted workmen in this neighborhoeod who consider themselves injured by the New-York and Harlem company, inasmuch as they have been induced to bring their families here at great expense, and then discharged without any reason being assigned. Suspicion naturally rests on them, although it is difficult to conceive how any person can be so totally destitute of moral restraint as to allow his vindictive fee irgs for a company to carry him to this extent, so as to cause the death of men who could not have controlled the action of the superior officer Others state that there are in this vicinity several insane men who wander at large, for whose conduct n one appears to be responsible. We saw two men at this depot this afternoon, who were either insane or in-texicated or both. It may be that rum, after all, is either directly or directly the murderer. A few diligent detectives would, in all probability, find out the perpetrators of this deed and bring them to justice.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

As the special train which left New York city at 7 o clock yesterday morning for the scene of the dis aster above parrated, reached Harlem, it was discovered that the brakeman, Simon McCabe did not do his duty in plying the brakes when the squesi was given. Search was made and he was discovered bying at full lergth on the top of one of the cars in a state of in eccibility and bleeding prufusely at the mouth. He was taken down and soon after slightly revived so as to be able to walk to the cars in which he was con veyed to New-York, where he was carried to the Hos pital of St. Vincent, East Thirtsenth street, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. The surgeons were quickly in attendance, and it was discovered that the skull was fractured and a piece of the bone was forced into the brain. The face and breast was also seriously bruised It is supposed that he had been standing on the top of the car for the purpose of adjusting the bell-rope, and that while there the train passed under the bridge at Yorkville, which is very low, and caused him to fall flat on the top of the car.

He had vomited blood excessively. The physicians onsider him liable to violent paroxisms of insanity some symptoms of which have appeared. He have only spoken one word and that very indistinctly. The good sisters say that "if the Lord wills he shall be restored," but with all their kind attentions there is but little hope of his recovery.

STILL ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

A collision occurred yesterday afternoon on the New-Jersey railroad, at Elizabethtown, between a dirt train which was approaching Elizabethtown from the direction of Rahway, and a train having on board railroad iron, which kept on to Jersey city, under the charge of Mr. Dennis, conductor. Both trains were running fast, in order to reach the Elizabethtown switch, so as to be out of the way of the passenger trains. When they discovered each other, the engine were reversed, and the breaks were applied, but collision could not be prevented. The trains were smeshed up, and Mr. Dennis was so severely injured that his recovery may be considered doubtful. During the day and evening after the accident he was constantly in fits. His internal injuries are very se-

UNION COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING-Monday, Oct 15, 1835 .- Matches against time for \$1,000, J. Woodruff names sp. g. Spangle, wagon and driver to weigh feat the horse performed, winning the race in three hours, fifty eight minutes, and four seconds. He is an astonishing animal, and went in good style. This trotting is unparalleled, and it caused considerable excitement on the track, the prevalent opinion being that the horse would not accomplish it. The betting was about even previous to starting. The track being favorable, considering the rain of the previous night, though not so good as it otherwise would have been After starting, the horse continued his course uninter ruptedly, except occasional sponging, until the termination of the fifty miles. At the end he did not appear distressed. Spangle is only six years old.

FREE-LOVE IN NEW-YORK

INDIVIDUAL SOVERMENTY REALIZED.

SECRET SOCIETY OF THE LEAGUE.

ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF THE PREE-LOVES

We have for sometime been aware of the existence in this city of a body of persons united in a secret society for the purpose, not merely of discussing those principles of extreme social lawlessness known by the general term of Individual Sovereignty, and of confirming themselves in such principles, but also of carrying them into practice especially in the sexual relations. As soon as this fact came to our knowledge, we did not fail, of course, in the discharge of our duty to the public, to set on foot an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the truth with regard to such a society, in order to bring the same to the tribunal of public opinion. But the obscurity in which its members saw fit to envelop their transactions was so complete that it was not practicable to obtain accurate and trust worthy information, and we were constrained to keep silence on the subject. Recently, however the obligation of secreey has been in a great measure if not altegether relaxed; and we have succeeded in obtaining from various sources the subjoined accounts of this society, its past history and its present state and purposes. Of these accounte, some, as will be seen, are furnished by persons attached to the movement, while others are hostile to it; but we believe the facts stated are in every

HISTORY OF THE FREE-LOVE SOCIETY.

This society, or as it calls itself, the Progressive Union club, has grown out of an organization devised by certain social theorists, including Mesers, Stephon Pearl Andrews, Albert Brisbane, and others, who gave it the appellation of THE LEAGUE. It was designed by them as a secret political order, which was to obtain power and place after the manner of the modern doos, and then regulate the affairs of commerce and the price of corn on the basis of "Cost the limit
" of Price;" but, before getting their machinery in
running order, they noticed the waning fortunes of the Know-Nothings, and, being all philosophers, wisely concluded that secret political parties were not quite the thing after ail, and so abandoned it or laid it on the table; while, for the time being, some of them, led by Mr. Andrews, betook themselves to the consid eration of Passional Attraction, or Free Love. The League which yet exists, and as far as possible en-deavers to extend its organization and influence, is still much more of a secret society than the Club, and very little is known of its doings by those who are not members. Occasionally, the Chief issues a bulletin, of which we give a sample below, and which is so general and vague in its terms that it may mean something or nothing, one thing or another, according to the mood or imagination of the reader. The Club, on the other hand, is a fixed fast. It

meets on Monday and Thursday evenings of each

week, over Taylor's upper saloon, No. 555 Broadway.

This club is composed of between five hundred and six hundred members, with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty; though the attendance has been much larger than usual since the affair has gained some general notoriety. There were, as we understand, some three hundred present at the last mosting. At these semi-weekly meetings, the members of the Club and the strangers whom they introduce, walk, talk, waltz, sing, flirt, and endeavor to enjoy themselves as best they may-each selecting his or her associate according to attraction and affinities, and always with a due regard to Individual Sovereignty. Occasionally, the audience is amused, entertained, or bored-as the care may be-by a speech from the chief, or some other great man in the Free-Love Israel, who may be impressed with the idea that he has an important message to communicate. Although the exercises, topics, and amusements indulged in take a wide range, the main idea which draws and holds together this motley party is Free Love, or Passional Attraction, as some of them prefer to call it. They repudiate the present system of marriage, deny the right of society or the state to interfere in any way with the subject any further than it may rightfully interfere with any civil contract, and contend that marriage may be a limited or life partnership, at the option of the men and woman who are the sole and rightful judges of the time and manner of its beginning and termination. One of their favorite dogmas is that a woman has the right to choose the father of her own child. This theory, has, we understand, been reduced to practice man, whose name we withhold, had considerable difo a considerable extent in this city. One ficulty in converting his wife to the new theory, but finally succeeded, and was rather crestfallen when he discovered, a few months later, that his wife was "attracted" in another direction than to himself. He took the matter philosophically, however, and, by the infallible law of passional attraction, finally discovered his true partner in the person of another man's wife; and the four, re-mated, are now said to be living lovingly under the same roof. Another case is that of a woman of fine talents and accomplishments, and rather pretty withal, who actually believes in the new theory, and whose worser half not being the right one, selected the father of her child, a short time since, is the person of a respectable young married gentle and is now living on very short commons in an attic where she is very much unnoticed by the fraternity of Free-Lovers and Leaguers. Instead of sustaining beautiful as they ought, if they are in earnest, the leading and more respectable portion of them, at least, shrug their shoulders and say they are sorry this lady took the course she did; they think it was very unwise and premature; that society is not quite ready for the reception and experimental illustration of their ideas, while they go on preaching the theory which they condemn this zealous advocate for reducing to practice. The father of her child, who is said to be about dantly able to support her, declines doing so on the plea that such assistance would not leave the lady ree, but put her in bonds, etc. It is due to her to say that she is very heroic; and in reply to a letter of con delecte was quite indignant at expressions of pity and sympathy for her condition. She understands, she says, very well what she is about. She knew before hand what she was taking upon herself. This was the way by which society was to be reformed and purified, and she was wiking-nay, even proud-to bear her full share of the burden and diagrace, if the world chose to call it so, attending such reformation.

The members of this Club have the privilege of intro-

ducing their friends, and hence many strangers find their way into the hall. It is an object to attract as many ladies as possible to these gatherings, and so they put an extra tariff on the gentleman who comes unaccompanied by a lady—charging for the admission of a single gentleman twenty-five cents, and for a gentleman and lady only twenty cents. Public proctitutes we are told, are often seen there, notwithstanding the Chief (Mr. Andrews) holds absolute authority at these gatherings. He hires the hall and pays for the use of it, receiving for his services any surplus funds that may turn up. Although a member of the society may introduce any friend (who of course must be a proper person), the Chief retains the right to dismiss or eject such person if in his wisdom he may think proper to do so. He regards the gathering as his party, and in accordance with the doctrine of Individual Sovereignty claims the right to say who may and who may not attend. We learn that at present the receipts of the Club much exceed the expenses, and that the Chief finds it so profitable a source of private income